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(*d*) the amendment of section 129 (1) of the City Municipal Act 1919, to put a stop to the system of refunds of timber tax is under consideration.

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"From the answer to (*a*) and (*b*), may I know whether the Government have satisfied themselves that these irregularities entail a loss of Rs. 12,000 to Rs. 53,000 ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Government have been aware of these irregularities and we have said that these must be put a stop to."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"May I know what action the Government have taken on the report of the defalcation ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"The Corporation has taken action."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"Do not the Government think that any action on their part is necessary ? Is it not the duty of Government to see that justice is done at least for the sake of the interests of the rate-payers ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Government do not think any useful purpose will be served by doing so."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"Is it beyond the power of the Government to bring the culprits to book ?"

Education

Pay of drawing masters in Government educational institutions.

*827 Q.—Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) what is the scale of pay of the drawing masters in Government educational institutions ;

(*b*) whether the Government will consider the advisability of placing them at least on the scale of the second-grade teachers ; and

(*c*) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the suggestions of the 19th Provincial Educational Conference held at Vellore in 1927 urging the immediate introduction of standardized salaries as given there and recommending that the adoption of standardized scales be made a condition of recognition and aid ?

A.—(*a*) The scale of pay for drawing masters is Rs. 35—35—1½—50—1—60 when employed in training colleges and Rs. 25—1—50 when employed in other institutions.

(*b*) The scales of pay were revised in 1923. The Government do not propose to undertake a further revision at present.

(*c*) Yes.

Pay of teachers transferred from boys' to girls' schools under Kavali Taluk Board.

*828 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that in all Provincial girls' schools in the Kavali Taluk Board area male teachers who are transferred from boys' schools are paid the same pay that they were receiving as teachers of boys' schools and not the scale of pay existing in the girls' schools ;

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(*b*) whether it is also a fact that teachers in the newly opened girls schools in the same taluk board area are paid at the rate of Rs. 20 per mensem whereas those in the old schools are paid at the rate of Rs. 12 and Rs. 13 per male and female teacher respectively per month ; and

(*c*) if the answers to (*a*) and (*b*) are in the affirmative, what action the Government have taken or propose to take thereon?

A.—(*a*) It is not clear what the hon. Member means by the expression "Provincial girls' schools." If he refers to Government schools the hon. Member is informed that there are no such schools in the area of the taluk board.

(*b*) In the case of new girls' schools opened with the aid of Provincial funds, the taluk board is receiving a subsidy of Rs. 20 per mensem towards the pay of a teacher and it is expected to employ qualified women teachers in those schools and pay a salary of not less than Rs. 20. The Government have no information as to the rate of pay the teachers in these and other schools are actually receiving.

(*c*) Under section 67 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the taluk board is competent to fix the salaries of its employees including teachers in elementary schools.

Admissions to the Upper Subordinate class and Engineer class of the Engineering College, Guindy.

829 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of students who applied for admission to the Engineer class and the Upper Subordinate class of the Engineering College, Guindy, in each of the years 1924 to 1927 respectively in the tabular form given in Appendix A to G.O. No. 1573, Law (Education), dated 26th July 1928 ;

(*b*) the number of students who (i) applied for admission and (ii) were admitted to the Engineer and Upper Subordinate classes respectively in 1928 ;

(*c*) the minimum qualifications prescribed for admission to the Engineer and Upper Subordinate classes, the lowest qualification of those admitted to them in 1928 ; and

(*d*) the number of Brahman and non-Brahman students who failed to secure admission, though they possessed qualifications higher than those of the students admitted with the lowest ?

A.—(*a*) No applications are entertained for admission to the Upper Subordinate class ; but promotions to that class are made from Probationary Subordinate class second year division under rule 28 of the College Rules published under G.O. No. 1604, Law (Education), dated 12th November 1923, placed on Editors' table.